The Boulder specimens were taken in areas of close grassland adjacent to the foothills.

The types of the species here described as new are in the author's collection, unless stated otherwise.

Notes on Coleoptera with Descriptions of New Species (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae).

By Josef N. Knull, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Buprestidae.

Polycesta elata Lec. Dead and dying oaks in Gillespie County, Texas, are heavily infested by this species. The larvae are heart-wood feeders and the adults leave large holes in the trunks where they emerge. "Cat faces" on living trees frequently contain these exit holes.

Acmaedera sabinae, n. sp.

Form and markings similar to those of *A. conoidea* Fall, only smaller; head, pronotum and ventral surface bronzy, shining, elytra piceous, with two irregular yellow stripes on each elytron, one near suture and the other along costa, stripes jointed back of humerus and interrupted at middle.

♂ Head convex; surface reticulate, moderately pubescent; antennae reaching slightly beyond hind angles of pronotum when laid along lateral margins, serrate from the fifth joint.

Pronotum wider than long, widest in the middle; sides broadly rounded; surface densely punctate, punctures separated by their own diameter in middle, closer and more numerous laterally, moderately pubescent, pubescence along sides consisting of plumose hairs. Scutellum not evident.

Elytra at the widest part wider than base of pronotum; sides sinuate back of base, nearly parallel on basal two-thirds, serrate on apical third; disk convex; surface with rows of closely-set punctures which are larger at base, interspaces with single rows of fine punctures; a short recumbent hair arises from each fine puncture.

Abdomen beneath closely, finely punctate; last ventral segment broadly rounded, with a slight indication of a subapical carina. Front margin of prosternum straight, not retracted at sides. Entire ventral surface clothed with white plumose hairs which are replaced by recumbent hairs in central portion of first four abdominal segments.

Length 4 mm.; width 1 mm.

Described from three specimens collected by the writer on the blossoms of mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora* D. C.) in Sabina Canyon, near Tucson, Arizona, June 11, 1935. Holotype and paratypes in writer's collection.

According to Fall's [1] key this species would run to *A. conoidea* Fall; however, the vestiture of the ventral surface together with the non-retracted anterior margin of the prosternum will separate the two species. Prof. Fall has kindly compared a specimen with those of *A. conoidea* Fall.

Psiloptera riograndei, n. sp.

Form oblong, moderately convex blackish-bronze on both surfaces, most of the punctures on head, pronotum and elytra cupreous.

♂—Head convex, slight median depression; surface confluently punctate, irregular callosities in middle, moderately pubescent; antennae reaching to middle of pronotum when laid along side margins, serrate starting with the third joint, second joint longer than wide, third joint at least twice the length of second, fourth joint shorter than third, joints four to eleven inclusive gradually diminishing in length, last joint without a terminal process in either sex.

Pronotum wider than long, widest at base; sides broadly arcuate from base to apex; disk convex, a slight indication of median depression on anterior half and one in front of scutellum, also one each side at base; surface coarsely punctured, punctures becoming smaller and more numerous toward sides, irregular raised smooth areas in central portion, pubescense sparse, confined to sides. Scutellum round, smooth.

Elytra wider than pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel on basal two-thirds, broadly rounded on apical third, apices emarginate; disk convex; surface irregularly punctate, irregular smooth areas forming indistinct costae.

Body beneath coarsely confluently punctate, prosternum deeply striate on each side; first abdominal segment longitudinally excavated at middle. Last abdominal segment truncate.

Length 16 mm.; width 5 mm.

♀—Differs from the male by being slightly larger, more convex beneath, pubescence of ventral surface not as long.

Described from a small series of both sexes collected along the Pecos River and Devil's River, Texas, on May 23, 1935, by the writer. Male holotype, allotype and paratypes in author's collection.

[1] H. C. Fall, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., v. 7, pp. 1-37, 1899.

This species somewhat resembles *P. cupreopunctata* Schffr. Mr. W. S. Fisher kindly compared a specimen with the cotypes in the National Museum collection. He states that *P. cupreopunctata* Schffr. differs by being more convex above, in having the pronotum widest near the middle, the elytra longitudinally costate, punctures much coarser and less arranged in longitudinal rows, especially toward the sutural margins, the prosternal process between the anterior coxae narrower and more deeply grooved on each side.

(To be continued.)

Balloon Drift and Insect Drift.

Beetles closely related to the introduced European elm bark beetle, the principal carrier of the Dutch elm disease, have been taken in airplane traps at a height of half a mile and this, in connection with the well known autumn drift of hundreds of miles of the cotton moth as well as some other insects, establishes a probability that elm bark beetles may be carried long distances and possibly infect elms remote from areas where the Dutch elm disease occurs. It is not feasible to follow small insects in upper air currents. It is possible to gain an idea of what may occur by liberating small balloons bearing numbered tags. The Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories are releasing, over a period of two months, 5,000 balloons for the purpose of getting additional data on wind drift from localities within the area where Dutch elm disease occurs.

This balloon program is an extension of work with the New York State Conservation Commission from 1923-25 inclusive. During that period nearly 20,000 balloons were released and 1260 tags returned, a recovery of approximately 6%. The balloons were released from a total of 21 stations ranging from Canaan, Conn., and Millbrook, New York, along the Connecticut and Hudson valleys, approximately to the international boundary. Although all these balloons were liberated from points in eastern New York or western New England, only 11% were returned from points in New York state and 84% from the New England states. There were received in addition 20 tags from Nova Scotia, five from New Brunswick and one from Newfoundland, this last was found approximately 775 miles from the point of release.

The finders of balloons are requested to fill in the blanks and mail the tags without undue delay.—E. P. Felt, Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories, Stamford, Connecticut.